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ment in his investigation is language considered as a vehicle for the exact expression of thought. I know that it is commonly thought that the lawyer is not primarily concerned with the investigation of truth, but rather with the success of a particular cause of interest; I had that opinion myself when I began practicing, but any professional man who is worth his salt, if he ever held that opinion, changes it before he achieves substantial success. Primarily the interest of the lawyer is the interest of his client, but every lawyer who attains any great measure of success comes to realize that he best fulfils his professional duty who serves his client with full recognition of his higher allegiance to the truth.

For the purposes of this investigation he must learn to pick out from the mass of circumstances, relevant and irrelevant, essential and unessential, the controlling facts. He must learn to see them clearly, and to perceive them in all their relations and bearings uninfluenced by imagination or by sympathy, but making due allowance for the effect of imagination and sympathy upon others. A prime characteristic of the classical literature, and particularly the Greek, is an ever-present sense of measure and proportion, clear perception of the idea in mind and adequate expression of it, a perfect command of all the resources of expression and of all the powers of the mind, so that no one either dominates or is dominated by another. The study of such literature to the point which I have suggested, when you can really sense it without looking through the pages of the dictionary, will give, as I think, better than anything else can give, the ability essential for professional success. In this connection it has been suggested that Latin is of more importance than Greek. With that point of view I cannot agree; for the purposes I have indicated, Greek seems to me to be more important than Latin.

As social relations become more complex and the huge accumulation of material resources and of the apparatus of material civilization grows ever greater—so grows the difficulty of attaining real knowledge and mastery, and so grows the need of it. And so also, the importance of the profession of the law increases as an interpreting and co-ordinating power. And so too grows the necessity of a sound method of classical training for those who would discharge the full measure of service that the profession owes to society.

VI. CONCLUDING REMARKS

THE CHAIRMAN, HON. LEVI I. BARBOUR

Of the Detroit Bar, Regent of the University of Michigan

Aside from the point of view of the professions, the value of the humanistic studies as making life worth living ought to be emphasized. These studies are of more value than any others for the character which they give to life.

In this country we have made a very grave mistake in reducing the requirements for the bachelor of arts degree so that almost any study, or a half-dozen miscellaneous studies pursued as the student may desire, will entitle him to this degree: that is, to a reputation for knowing something which he does not know, and of having earned something that he has not earned. I should like to go back to the old condition of things, when the degree of bachelor of arts meant classical education.

VII. APPENDIX TO THE PAPER OF MR. MERRITT STARR

An important contribution to the literature of the subject is the address of Dean Henry Wade Rogers, formerly of the University of Michigan, on the requirements for admission to the different law schools and for the different legal degrees, from which I am permitted to make the following extracts.¹

In England, Oxford University does not confer the law degree upon one who is not a graduate in arts, either of Oxford University or of some university which Oxford is willing to recognize.

In Scotland, no university can confer the degree of LL.B. on anyone who has not already obtained an arts degree.

In Ireland, the LL.B. degree is granted after two years of law study to those who hold an A.B. degree.

In France, to be entered at the *École de droit*, the student is required to produce, *inter alia*, the diploma of *bachelier de lettres* or, if he has not studied in France, an equivalent qualification.

No American law school has as yet conditioned its law degree absolutely in the attainment of an academic degree. Harvard in 1896-97 made the possession of such a degree necessary for matriculation as a regular student. But persons without such a degree can still be admitted at Harvard as special students, and can obtain the law degree if they attain a sufficiently high standing on the examinations. And the same rule practically exists at Columbia.

Yale University recently announced that, beginning with the academic year 1909, it will require students to have had the equivalent of at least two full years of work of collegiate grade.

Two years of college work is also to be required, or is already required, by the law schools connected with the state universities of North Carolina, Ohio, West Virginia, and Wisconsin, and by that of Trinity College at Durham, North Carolina. Within the immediate future other schools will, no doubt, take similar action. With foreign universities insisting on the degree requirements, American universities cannot long remain content with a diploma from a high school as the admission requirement of their professional schools.

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A discussion in the Bar Association of Texas, in 1900, sheds considerable

¹The President's Address at the meeting of the Association of American Law Schools at St. Paul, August 30, 1906.